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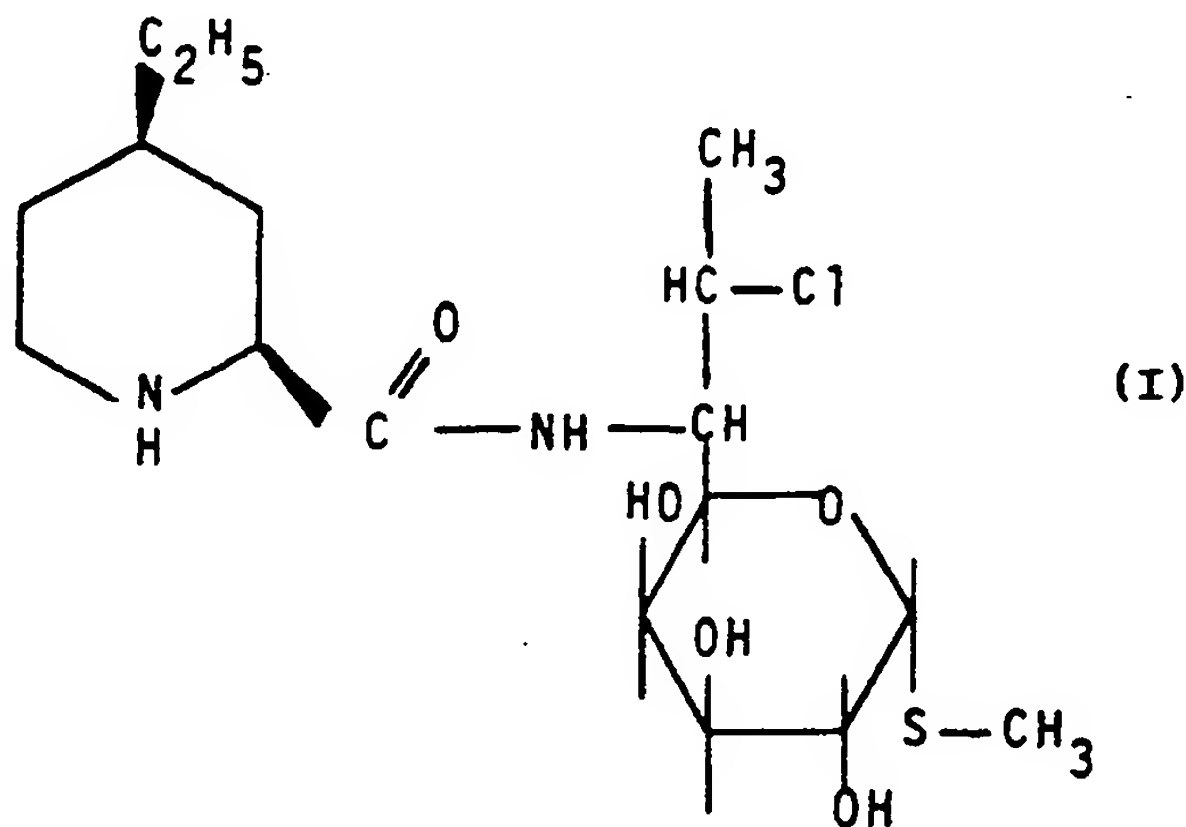
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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US88/01303 (22) International Filing Date: 28 April 1988 (28.04.88) (31) Priority Application Number: 051,961 (32) Priority Date: 19 May 1987 (19.05.87) (33) Priority Country: US (60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US 051,961 (CON) Filed on 19 May 1987 (19.05.87) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE UPJOHN COMPANY [US/US]; 301 Henrietta Street, Kalamazoo, MI 49001 (US).</p>		<p>(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) : MARRETT, Louis, E. [US/US]; 1930 Dickie, Kalamazoo, MI 49008 (US). EVANS, Roger [US/US]; 775 112th Avenue, Martin, MI 49070 (US). (74) Agent: WILLIAMS, Sidney, B., Jr.; Patent Law De- partment, The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI 49001 (US). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (Eu- ropean patent), CH (European patent), DE (Euro- pean patent), DK, FI, FR (European patent), GB (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, KR, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), NO, SE (European patent), US. Published With international search report.</p>

(54) Title: PIRLIMYCIN GROWTH ENHANCERS FOR MEAT PRODUCING ANIMALS



(57) Abstract

Animal growth promotant compositions and methods for increasing performance in meat-producing animals that utilize a compound having formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof in combination with animal feed useful for increasing the performance of said animals. The concentration of compound in the formulation is from about 0.5 mg to about 55 mg per kilogram. Also provided is a process wherein the compound is fed to poultry only during the first 21 days of the growth period.

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PIRLIMYCIN GROWTH ENHANCERS FOR MEAT PRODUCING ANIMALSBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the use of antibiotics to promote increased performance in meat producing animals, and especially in broiler chickens and swine.

It is known that meat-producing animals will gain more weight and gain it faster when various classes of compounds such as vitamins, minerals, estrogens, antibiotics, and tranquilizers are added to the diet. Although the presently available compounds are useful, new materials are still being sought that would produce weight gains more rapidly, to a greater extent more efficiently with respect to feed intake at a lower cost and without undesirable side effects or other deleterious effects such as the development of cross resistance with humans. It has now been found that the antibiotic Pirlimycin (I), when added to the diet of healthy meat producing animals, such as broiler chicks and swine, can improve both weight gain and feed efficiency.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

As indicated above the use of antibiotics, including lincomycin (III) and clindamycin (II), to promote animal growth productivity is known in the art. Pirlimycin is an analog of lincomycin and clindamycin.

In United States patent 3,086,912 lincomycin, its microbiological production and its use as a feed supplement to promote the growth of mammals and birds, either alone or in combination with other antibiotics is disclosed. Animal feed compositions containing lincomycin are described in United States patent 3,155,580.

Animal feed compositions and methods of treating animals having mycoplasma infections utilizing a combination of lincomycin and spectinomycin are described in United States patents 3,261,687 and 3,679,787 respectively.

Clindamycin and its therapeutic use in animals is described in United States patent 3,496,163. Formulations of clindamycin, including animal feed compositions, are disclosed in United States patent 3,539,689. It also discloses that the formulations can be given prophylactically to animals raised for meat to increase weight gain.

Pirlimycin, the 4-Cis-ethyl-L-pipecolic acid amide of 7-Cl-

methythiolincosamide, formulations thereof (including animal feed compositions) and methods of using it to treat bacterial infections are disclosed in United States patent 4,278,789. However, to applicant's knowledge, there is no disclosure or suggestion of feeding Pirlimycin to healthy animals in the prior art.

It is well documented that antibiotics in feed are more effective in the early stages of the growing period of the chick than in the latter. Confining the length of time only to the growing period during which an antibiotic can be fed without reducing its effectiveness on the market weight would be very important to the broiler producer. There are conflicting reports in the literature on the effects of the presence of antibiotics in the feed, and the degree of diminution in response when they are removed. Heuser and Norris, Poultry Sci. 31:857-862, 1952, reported that when antibiotics were withdrawn from the diet at four weeks the average growth response at eight weeks of age was approximately the same whether the antibiotic was continued or discontinued during the four-week period. March et al., Poultry Sci. 51:1409-1414(1972) reported no significant differences in performance for floored-reared birds fed a combination of the antibiotics oleandomycin (11 mg/kg) and zinc bacitracin (27.5 mg/kg). The periods of antibiotic supplementation were, 1-4 weeks, 4-8 and 1-8 of the eight-week feeding trials. They concluded that the antibiotics were only effective in the feed during periods when they were present in the diets.

Marusich et al., Poultry Sci. 52:1774-1779(1973) also described similar trials in which four antibiotics were fed to broilers raised in battery brooders. The antibiotics (penicillin, moenomycin, zinc bacitracin, lincomycin) were fed either continuously or intermittently in four trials. Feeding periods were 0-2, 0-4, 4-8, 6-8 and 0-8 weeks. The combined data from the four trials showed significantly better growth and feed conversion for the continuous feed from 0-8 weeks and for intermittent feeding from 4-8 weeks.

The 0-2 or 0-4 week periods showed the antibiotics to be effective during the periods when the antibiotics were present in the feed, but these differences were not sustained after the antibiotics were withdrawn. No effect was observed from the 6-8 week feeding period, it appeared that this period was too short for the antibiotics to exert any positive effects.

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The use of antibiotics in swine have been discussed by Lasly, J.F., L. F. Tribbl and A. G. Hagan, 1954 "Value of Antibiotics in Swine Rations", Research Bulletin #543, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, and Hays, V. W., "Effectiveness of Feed Additive Usage of Antibacterial Agents in Swine and Poultry Production. The Hays Report. Publisher Rachelle Laboratories, Inc., 700 Henry Ford Avenue, Long Beach, California 90801.

Other reports on antibiotic usage show that in some species the effects of short-term or long-term feeding depend on the composition of the basal diets Dubos et al., J. Exp. Med. 117:231-243, 1963, and Eyssen and deSomer, J. Exp. Med. 117:127-138, 1963a,. Still other reports have shown that the responses obtained with antibiotics depend on how long they are used in the same environment. Waibel et al., Poultry Sci. 33:1141-1146, 1954 and Libby and Schaible, Science 121:733-734, 1955 all reported that continuous feeding of antibiotics resulted in decreased responses. In contrast, Heth and Bird, Poultry Sci. 41:755-760, 1962, Hays, V. W., Position Paper for Office of Technology Assessment 1976, Bird, World Poultry Sci. J. 24:309-312, 1968 and Bird Feedstuffs, 40:16-24, 1980 have all reported no diminution of responses after several years of continuous feeding in the same environment.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the use of Pirlimycin as a growth promotant in meat producing animals.

The present invention particularly provides:

A method for obtaining increased performance in a healthy meat producing animal during its growth period which comprises the feeding of said animal a formulation containing a compound having the Formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof in combination with animal feed, wherein the concentration of compound is about 0.5 to about 55 mg per kilogram of feed. For poultry the amount of compound to be used is about 0.5 to about 11 mg per kilogram of feed and for swine about 10 mg to about 55 mg per kilogram of feed. This results in an average daily dose of about 0.0358 to about 0.879 mg of compound per bird and about 8.7 to about 47.6 mg of compound per animal for swine.

The invention further provides compositions comprising a compound of Formula I or one a pharmaceutically acceptable acid

addition salt thereof in combination with an animal feed, wherein the concentration of the compound of Formula I or its pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt is about 0.5 to about 55 mg. per kilogram of feed. Formulations prepared from Pirlimycin hydrochloride are particularly effective as growth promotants for broiler chickens and swine.

The invention further provides a method wherein the formulations are fed to broiler chickens for only the first 21 days of the growth period.

10 The term "increased performance" means increased weight gain, increased feed efficiency or both.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Pirlimycin, its preparation and methods of preparing animal feed compositions containing it are described in United States patent 15 4,278,789. These preparations and methods are hereby incorporated by reference.

POULTRY

Two trials were run concurrently and all trials lasted for 49 days.

20 Experimental animals. Day-old broiler chicks obtained from a commercial hatchery were used for each trial.

Breed/strain. A different broiler strain was obtained for each trial.

25 Lighting program. A continuous lighting program was used for all trials. The light period was continuous for 23 hours and 1 hour of darkness. The hour of darkness helped to condition the birds against piling up or suffocation in the event there was a power failure.

30 Litter. Wood shavings were used as litter. At the start of each trial fresh litter was mixed with approximately one bushel of old litter per pen. The old litter was free of antibiotic residue.

Health program. All chicks were vaccinated against Marek's disease. They were also vaccinated for Newcastle-Bronchitis at 14 days of age by the air-mist method.

35 Diets. All basal diets were formulated to meet or exceed the National Research Council (NRC) suggested nutrient guidelines. A coccidiostat, monensin (Coban), was used in all diets.

To prepare the experimental diets the test compounds were

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premixed into a carrier (soybean mill feed) and r mixed into the appropriate amounts of the basal diets. All diets were in mash form and were fed ad libitum.

Treatment. The treatments utilized in these trials are shown in Table 1.

Allocations.

1. The sexes were assigned randomly to pens so that two blocks of males and two blocks of females existed at each location (room).
2. Chicks of the same sex were distributed randomly to the pens of each block. The randomization was such that chicks of the same sex from a single shipping box were equally distributed among all pens of a given block.
3. Treatments were allocated randomly to pens within blocks of six pens.

An outline of the dietary treatments and experimental design are shown in Table 1.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Pen was the experimental unit for these trials. Treatments were individually compared to the negative control by first calculating improvements over control in average daily gain and in feed per unit of gain for each block. A treatment index was computed for each block as a weighted combination of percent improvements over control in growth (gain) and feed conversion (FC). The index used the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TGN} &= (\text{TGN} - \text{CGN}) / \text{CGN} \times 100 \\ \text{TFC} &= (\text{CFC} - \text{TFC}) / \text{CFC} \times 100 \\ \text{TI} &= \text{TGN} / 3 \times \text{TFC} \end{aligned}$$

where

- TGN - improvement in treatment gain over controls
TFC - improvement in feed conversion over controls
TI - treatment index

An analysis of variance was run on the calculated parameters to obtain estimates of the trial and random error variance. Trial means squares were used as an estimate of error variance in a t-test of the hypothesis that these parameter means are not greater than zero.

Comparison of 21 day treatment with 49 day treatment was done by running an analysis of variance on the TGN, TFC and TI parameters comparing the treatment utilizing pirimycin with controls.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results are shown in Tables 2 to 4. In these results the feeding of formulations containing drug are compared to the non-medicated control. At 21 days all the comparison parameters of growth, feed conversion and growth index for all treatments were significantly greater ($P < 0.05$) than the negative control (Table 2). These same comparison parameters were also significantly greater ($P < 0.05$) than zero for pirlimycin at 49 days (Table 3).

The data from these experiments clearly demonstrate that compounds of Formula I, in particular the Pirlimycin hydrochloride salt, will improve the growth rate and feed conversion of the healthy broiler chick whether fed from 1-21 days or 1-49 days.

Table 1Outline of dietary treatments and experiment design

<u>Treatment</u> <u>Group</u>	<u>Pens/Treatment</u>	<u>Chicks/</u> <u>Pen</u>	<u>Total Chicks/</u> <u>Treatment</u>	<u>Sex Distribution</u>	
				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1 Pirlimycin (11.0 mg/kg)	4	50	200	100	100
2 Pirlimycin (11.0 mg/kg)	4	50	200	100	100
4 Control (Negative)	4	50	200	100	100

Note: Treatment 1: no antibiotics in feed after 21 days

Table 2

Summary of weight gain, feed conversion and treatment indexes responses of Pirlimycin compared to its non-medicated controls when fed short term or long term (21 day data).

	(1)	(2)
	<u>Pirlimycin</u>	<u>Pirlimycin</u>
Feeding Period (Days)	21	49
Improved Gain (%)	4.84	5.49
Improved		
Feed/Gain (%)	1.94	1.90
Growth Index	3.55	3.73

All values significantly ($P < 0.05$) greater than negative control.

Treatments

1 1-21 days - basal control -22-49 days

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2 1-49 days

Table 3

Summary of weight gain, feed conversion and treatment index s
 responses of Pirlimycin compared to its non-medicated controls when
 5 fed short term or long term (49 day data).

	(1)	(2)
	<u>Pirlimycin</u>	<u>Pirlimycin</u>
Feed Period (days)	21	49
Improved Gain (%)	2.84*	3.24*
10 Improved		
Feed/gain (%)	1.63*	1.91*
Growth Index	2.58*	3.00*

* All values significantly ($P < 0.05$) greater than negative control.

Treatments

- 15 1 1-21 days - basal control - 22-49 days
 2 1-49 days

Table 5

Summary of weight gain, feed conversion and treatment indexes for the
 evaluation of treatment responses.

	Improved Gain	Improved Feed/	Treatment
	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Gain (%)</u>	<u>Index (2)</u>
Pirlimycin (1)	2.953	2.310	3.294(P0.01)

All values significant by $P > 0.05$ greater than negative control

(1) 11 mg./kg

25 (2) Index Formula:

$$\text{TGN} = (\text{TGN} - \text{CGN}) / \text{CGN} \times 100$$

$$\text{TFC} = (\text{CFC} - \text{TFC}) / \text{CFX} \times 100$$

$$\text{TI} = \text{TGN} / 3 + \text{TFC}$$

Where: TGN = improvement in treatment gain over controls

30 TFC = improvement in feed conversion over controls

TI = treatment index

SWINE

Facilities: Each trial was conducted in a facility where
 heating and ventilation equipment were adequate to maintain a
 35 desirable nursery environment. Each pen is equipped with a self-
 feed r and a nipple type drinker. The floor of each pen is solid
 concrete except for .74 m² of expanded metal slats over a flush
 gutter at one end of the pens for manure removal.

Animals: Equal numbers of healthy female and castrate male Hampshire X Yorkshire crossbred, weaned pigs five to six weeks of age were used for each trial. The experimental unit consisted of a pen of four pigs, two females and two males. Within each trial, pigs were assigned to blocks of pens by weight group and randomly allotted to individual pens within the blocks (same procedure followed for both sexes). Blocks of pens were randomly assigned to positions within the nursery and treatments were randomly assigned to pens of pigs within the block.

10 Diets and Treatments: A corn soybean meal based diet with approximately 18% crude protein, was based as the basal diet to which the drugs were added to provide the treatments.

Appropriate quantities of pirlimycin and clindamycin were premixed into soybean mill feed to a concentration of 44 grams per kilogram of premix. The premixes were then mixed singly with the diet to attain a finished feed level of 55 mg of drug activity per kilogram of diet.

20 Analysis of Data: Variables of interest are gain, expressed as average daily gain (ADG), feed efficiency, expressed as feed consumed divided by gain (F/G), and growth index (GI) which is calculated by summing the within block improvements in ADG and F/G with each weighted equally.

The responses from each drug for each variable was calculated within each weight block relative to controls, e.g.:

25 Improvements in ADG = $\frac{100 (\text{ADG of treated} - \text{ADG of Control})}{\text{ADG of Control}}$

A t-test was used to evaluate the probability of chance differences. Estimates of variance were obtained from analysis of variance using a model with trials and blocks within trials.

30 Following the swine performance screen procedures, 384 Yorkshire X Hampshire crossbred pigs were fed diets which contained either no drug or pirlimycin 55 mg/kg for 21 days. Each treatment was represented in eight blocks (four pigs per pen) per trial in four trials conducted over 13 months. A growth index (GI) was calculated from the within block comparisons to measure improvements in gain and feed efficiency for each compound. To pass this screen a compound must have a GI of at least 7.5 and be significantly different from zero at $P < .10$.

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Pirlimycin was acceptable with a GI equal to 8.16 with $P = .08$.

From Table 5, it can be seen that the growth index for Pirlimycin on the average is positive and exceeds the minimum criteria of 7.5. From Table 6, it can be seen that the probability that this

5 response is due to chance is less than $p < .10$.

Table 5

Mean Improvement in Gain and Feed Conversions and Mean Growth Indexes by Trials

10	Trial	Treatment	<u>Mean Improvement In</u>		Growth Index
			ADG	F/G	
	1	Pirlimycin	11.70	1.59	13.29
	2	Pirlimycin	-3.49	-2.43	-5.92
	3	Pirlimycin	4.65	0.82	5.46
	4	Pirlimycin	15.08	4.74	19.81
15	OVERALL	Pirlimycin	6.98	1.18	8.16

Table 6

Statistical Parameters and t-Test

		0-21 Days
20	Pirlimycin	
	Mean Growth Index	8.16
	t	1.47
	Prob. Mean is $< - 0.0$	0.08
	Variance Components:	
25	Trials	69.5634
	Blocks (trial)	423.4849
	Total	493.0483

TABLE OF FORMULAS

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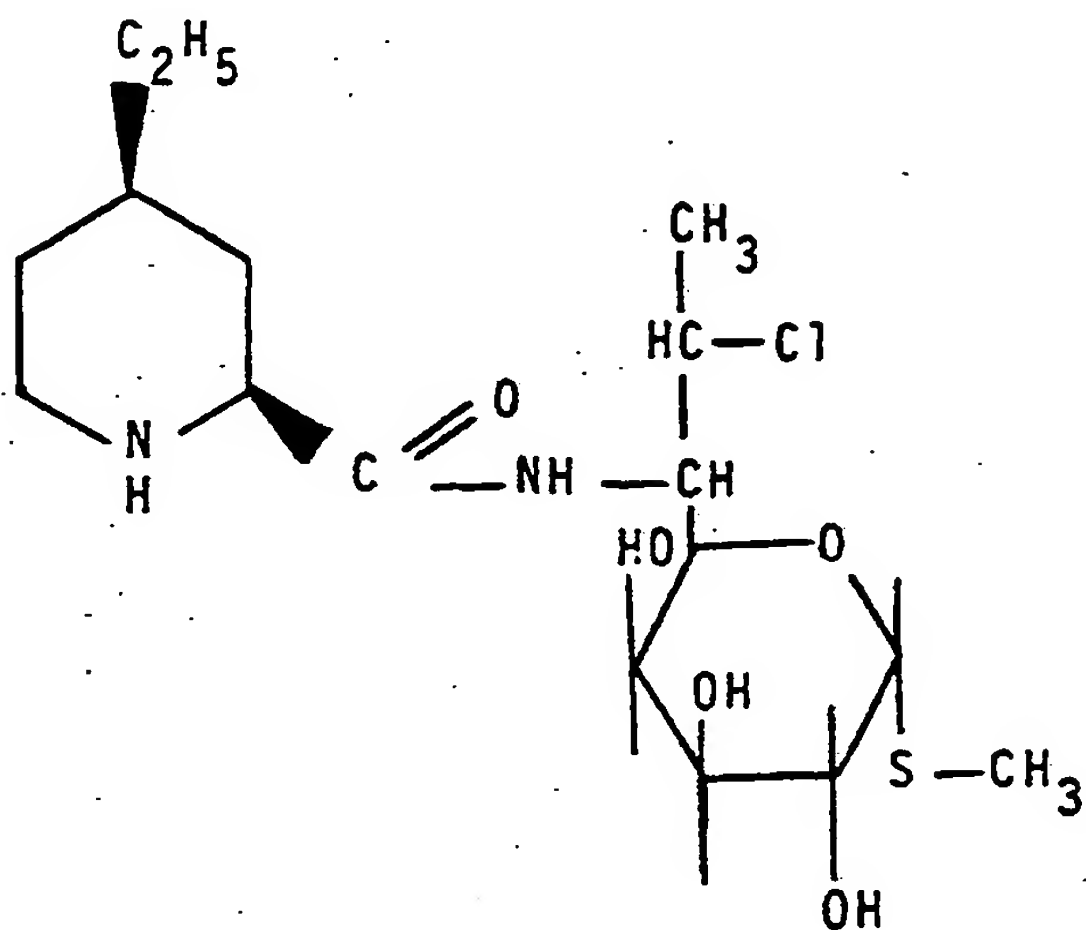
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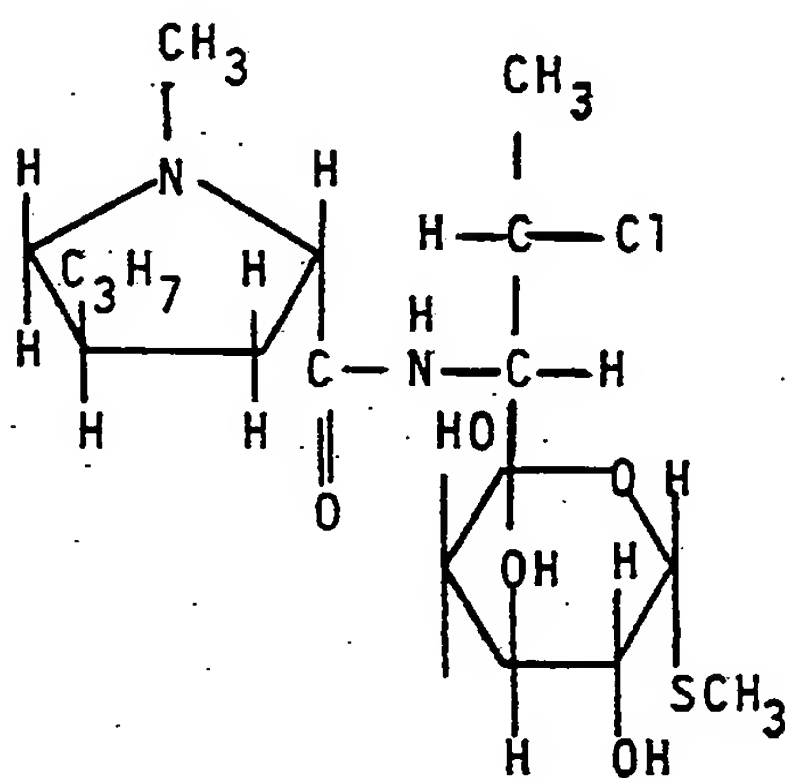
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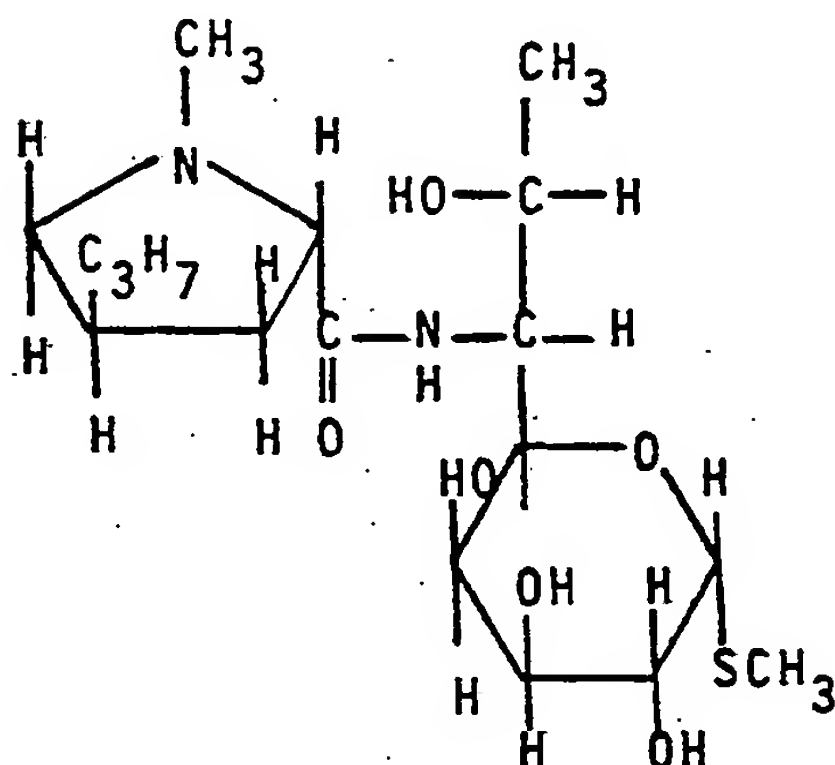
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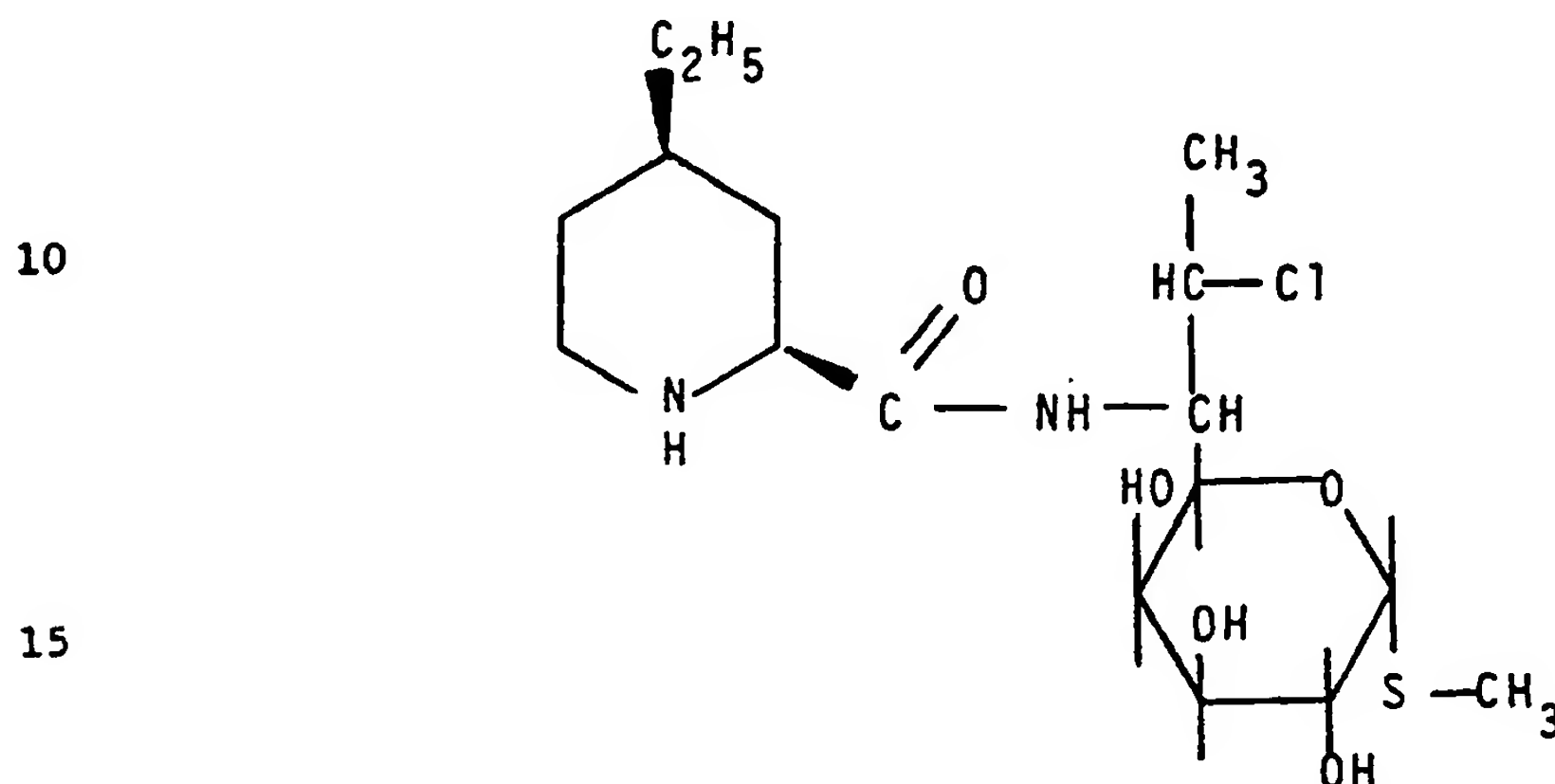
II



III

CLAIMS

1. A method for obtaining increased performance in a healthy meat producing animal during its growth period which comprises the feeding of said animal a formulation containing a compound having the Formula I:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof in combination with animal feed, wherein the concentration of the compound or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is about 0.5 mg to about 55 mg per kilogram of feed.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the meat producing animal is poultry.

3. A method according to claim 2 wherein the poultry is a broiler chicken and the compound is Pirlimycin hydrochloride.

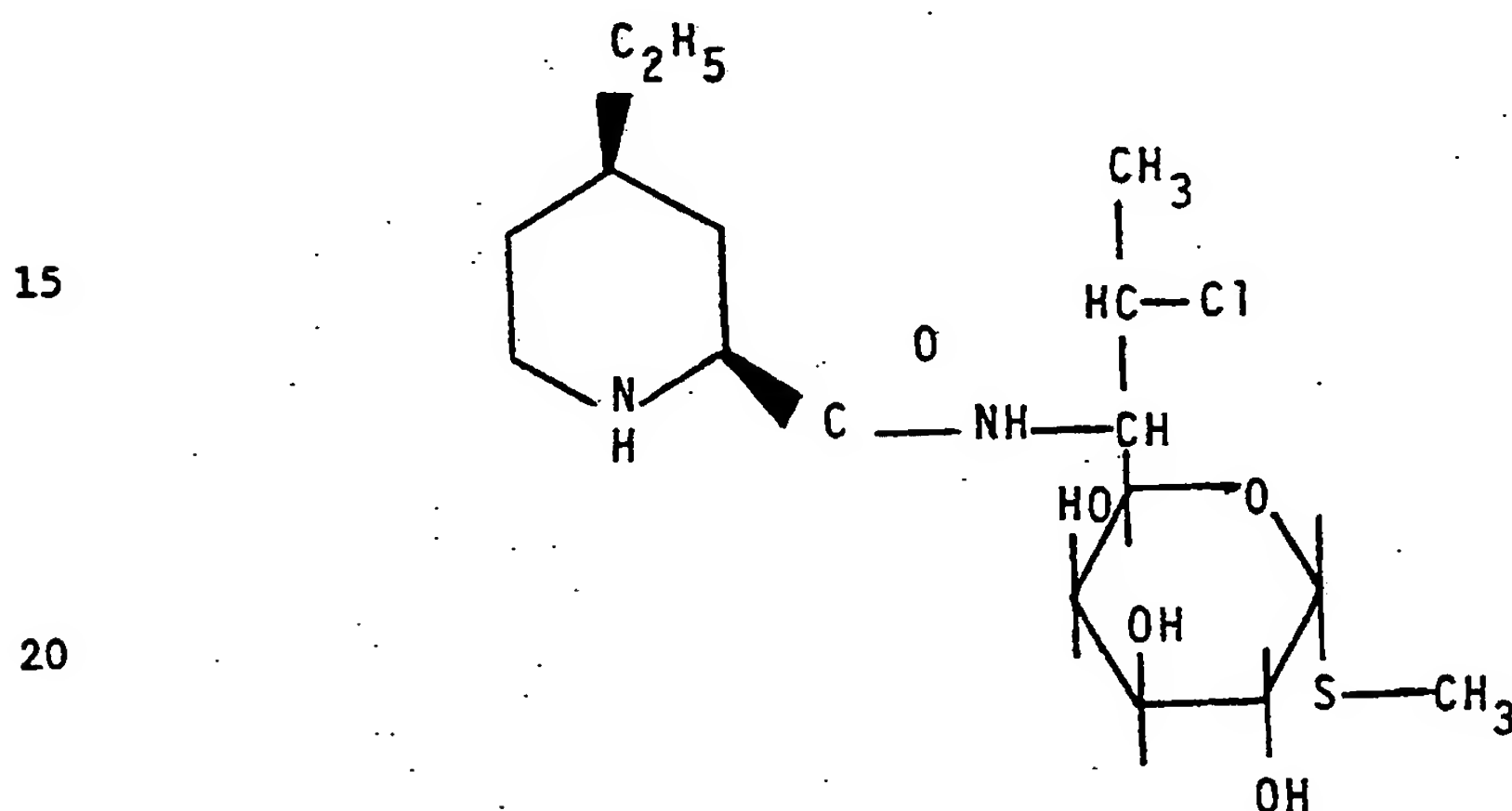
4. A method of claim 3 wherein the concentration of Pirlimycin hydrochloride is about 2 to about 11 mg per kilogram of feed.

5. A method according to claim 2 wherein the compound is fed only during the first 21 days (for broilers only) of the growth period.

6. A method according to claim 5 wherein the poultry are broiler chickens and the compound is Pirlimycin hydrochloride.

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7. A method of claim 6 wherein the concentration of Pirlimycin hydrochloride is about 0.5 to about 11 mg. per kilogram of feed.
8. A method according to claim 1 wherein the meat-producing animal is swine and the compound is pirlimycin hydrochloride.
9. A method according to claim 8 wherein the concentration of Pirlimycin hydrochloride is about 10 to 55 mg per kilogram of feed.
10. A composition comprising a compound having the formula



or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof in combination with animal feed wherein the concentration of compound is from about 0.5 mg to about 55 mg per kilogram of feed.

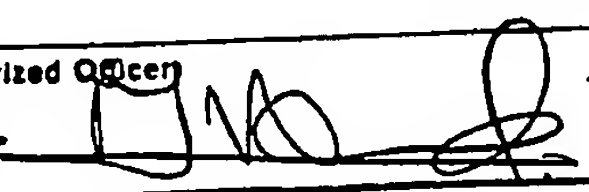
11. A composition according to claim 10 wherein the compound is Pirlimycin hydrochloride.

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12. A composition according to claim 11 wherein the concentration of Pirlimycin hydrochloride is about 1.0 to about 20 mg per kilogram of feed.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US 88/01303

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) * According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC ⁴ : A 23 K 1/17; A 23 K 1/18		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷ Classification System Classification Symbols IPC ⁴ A 23 K; A 61 K; C 07 H Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	US, A, 4278789 (R.D. BIRKENMEYER) 14 July 1981, see columns 13-18, example 1; columns 38,39, composition example 15; cited in the application --	1-4,10-12
A	US, A, 3261687 (M.E. BERGY et al.) 19 July 1966, see claims 1-6; examples 1-6 cited in the application -----	1
<p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 13th July 1988		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report - 2 AUG 1988
International Searching Authority EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE		Signature of Authorized Officer M. VAN MOL 

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

US 8801303
SA 22085

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date	
US-A- 4278789	14-07-81	GB-A, B	2063252	03-06-81
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FORM 1079